

THE BLIND COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN POLAND

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[1966]

UNION OF BLIND COOPERATIVES
POLAND



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POLAND

HW 1886
113
copy B.C.

Publisher:
POLISH BLIND UNION

WARSAW

POLAND

FOREWORD

THE POLISH BLIND UNION IS PASSING THIS BOOK-
let to the hands of the readers in the hope that it will give information to a wide range of institutions and general public about the Union's significant economic results and achievements in the fields of social and vocational rehabilitation, welfare, as well as cultural and educational activity among the sightless.

The importance attached by the Polish Blind Union to the development and functioning of Blind Cooperatives can be illustrated by the following figures: of the total of 15,000 members of the Union, 7,000 blind persons are active vocationally; in that number over 6,000 are employed by the Blind Cooperatives. They not only can earn an independent living, but a large proportion of them are also experienced in social work, having passed through a highly valuable school of the Cooperatives' Self-government. The Union takes our brotherly organization, the Union of Blind Cooperatives, as well as other Cooperatives of the Blind, as an economic basis of the Polish Blind Movement, enabling it to achieve self-reliance and effectiveness of its management. Activists of the Blind Cooperatives are expressing a vital idea of the Polish Blind Union, the idea of unity of our movement. The Polish Blind Union has been vividly interested in a correct and

rapid development of the Cooperatives of the Blind. In this respect, as well as in all others, we have been in a close day-to-day cooperation with the Polish Blind Union — there are joint committees of productivity, of education and of social welfare.

The aim of this brochure is to give the public an access to the problems, troubles and achievements of visually handicapped persons working in the Blind Cooperatives. We believe that it will serve its purpose in spreading knowledge of that tremendously valuable work of the blind which goes along the lines of socialist humanism and is of great profit to our People's Fatherland.

A HUNDRED OR MORE YEARS AGO...

HOW MANY OF THEM THERE WERE — IT IS NOT known. The statistician of the time did not weigh up the measured tapping of white sticks or the numbers of outstretched hands encountering the world by touch. But then, in the 19th century, when Poland was under the oppression of other countries, there grew up the deeply human idea of taking care of the blind. This may have been simply due to the movement of the human heart, or perhaps, due to the example of the creative work of Louis Braille, the blind French teacher, whose invention of an alphabet for the blind proved how unlimited are the possibilities of helping and taking care of people afflicted by the greatest handicap.

Louis Braille was hardly 33 years old when in 1842 there was founded in Warsaw the first school in Poland for blind children, in the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. In this institution was also formed the first Polish association of blind people — the Companionship of Blind Musicians.

In 1910, the Association for the Aid of the Blind was set up in Warsaw. This organization of a philanthropic character, which is still in existence, had a variety of activities. It organized the welfare of blind people, and their cultural activities, and also the training und schooling of blind child-

ren. The Association undertook as well the difficult task of popularising the Braille alphabet.

But Warsaw was not alone in having organizations for the blind. In Lwów an Institute for the Blind was set up with private funds in 1851 and was active without a break until 1939. And in Bydgoszcz a school for blind children was started in 1872.

The victorious fanfares announcing the end of the First World War announced as well the tragic reckoning of the war years. Many of those who fought in the war returned handicapped; some of them were blind — the terrible results of the conflagration of war. After 1918, in independent Poland, an Association of the War-Blinded was formed. These men were given the utmost care, but other blind people could not find work. Only a few, some 300, found employment — the rest had to endure the bitter life of the invalid.

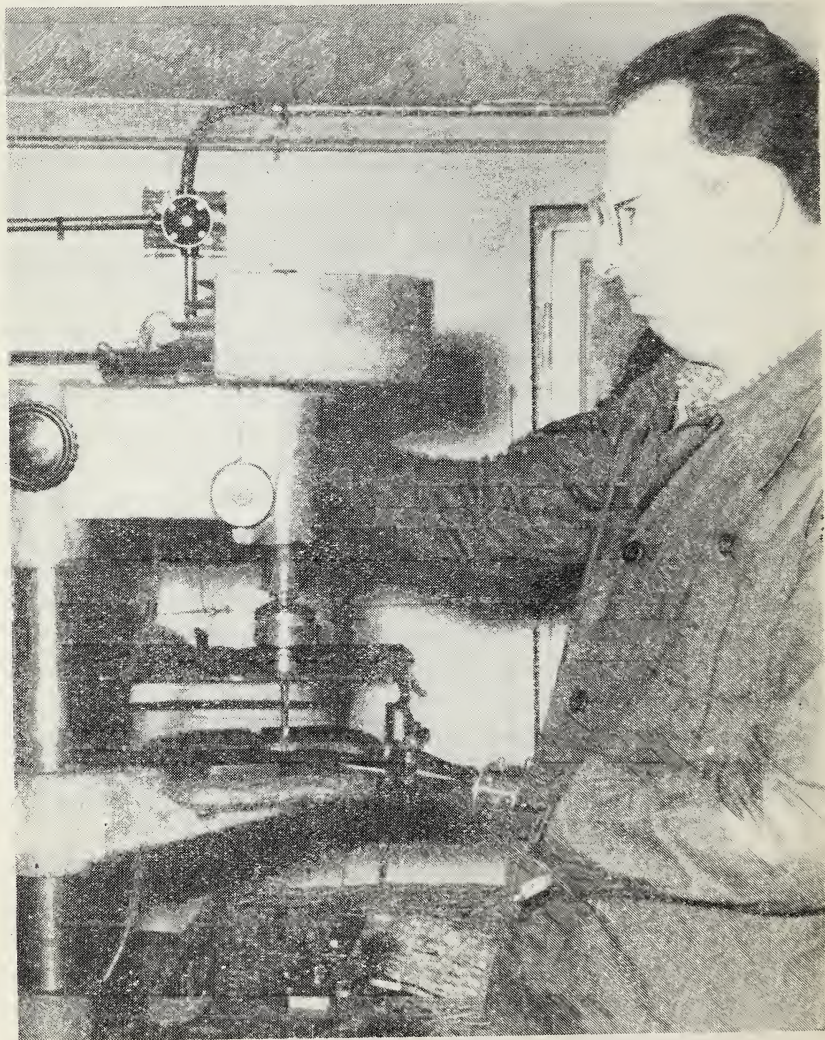
But human invention came to answer the social needs of the blind. The post-war period saw the organization and development of regional Associations of the Blind, often inspired by blinded soldiers. The chief aim of these Associations was to take care of all blind people without exceptions — which was not easy. The country's financial difficulties, the frequent economic crises and the growth of unemployment, all made impossible a dynamic development of the blind organizations. But during the very years of greatest difficulty, contact was made and confirmed among groups of people experienced in working for the benefit of the blind.

IN THE FIRST DAYS OF FREEDOM...

MAY 1945. THE SHOOTING WAS SILENT. ONE MORE tragic chapter of human history was over. Poland — the first country to fall victim of Nazi aggression — began to rise up from the destruction of war. In that war over 6 million Poles lost their lives and the greater part of the nation's resources were destroyed. The new People's Government began to heal the wounds of war. It was not easy to demolish shells of buildings and clear mountains of rubble and to build, in their place, new houses and factories. But it was still harder to close up the living wounds of those who must forever remain invalid... And among them there were civilians from whom war has taken their health and the normal exercise of their bodies; and among them there were soldiers too, those of the Second World War who served on the route from Leningrad to Berlin, at Monte Cassino and Dunkirk, and took part in the Battle of Britain. Many of them were blind. People's Poland has given them first place in social and welfare care.

Even in the first days of freedom, a team of blind social workers, with a great deal of help from the State, revived the organization of before the war. People's awareness of the necessity for collective action led them to organize the first post-war factories designed for the needs and abilities of the blind. The first days were hard...

A BLIND AMPUTEE IS LEARNING TO OPERATE DRILL PRESS AT THE VOCATIONAL & REHABILITATION CENTER AT BYDGOSZCZ



FROM MEMOIRS

IN PAST YEARS SEVERAL BLIND COOPERATIVES have developed from primitive workshops to large specialized factories, thanks to a pooling of effort, above all by our social workers, administrative staff and the social-economic teams of the collectives. In the long list of the best of the Cooperatives united in the Union of Blind Cooperatives, the following deserve mention: the Blind Cooperative of Kraków, the "Szczotkarz" Cooperative of Blind Disabled in Poznań, the "Gryf" Blind Cooperative of Bydgoszcz, the Blind Cooperative of Łódź and the Warsaw Cooperatives: "Blind Soldiers" and "Blind Workers".

These and the rest of the Cooperatives, each had a different development; almost always a difficult one, calling for a lot of effort and sacrifice from the Cooperative members, and teaching them to trust their own strength. As an example, here is a reminiscence of those days from the Blind Cooperative of Lublin:

"... Lublin, in October 1945. On one of the buildings of the Lublin Branch of the Polish Red Cross there appeared a little notice reading: "Cooperative Workshop of the Blind Disabled". In the period directly after the war, a shed and a cellar were the premises of the Cooperative, which had seven members. The only capital they had at their disposal was an opti-

mistic belief in their own powers, hands eager to work, and the human friendship which surrounded them. That was a great deal to begin a cooperative labour, but too little to get an economic undertaking in motion. Optimism could not replace bread. So, until they started earning their living, their provider was the Lublin Branch of the Polish Red Cross. Bread, a little synthetic honey, some fat, and two pints of coffee-substitute were their daily menu... .

The road from the center of Lublin to the "Bacutil" Dairy Factory is eight kilometers long — in fact it was less of a road than a muddy track. It was from this factory that the men went to get their first material for production — goose feathers. They walked the eight kilometers together in single file. Their effort was not wasted. They collected their first 100 kilos of goose feathers — not of the first quality, but now it was possible to start producing brooms...

The first batch were to be sold in the Cooperative shop. The "tools" of the Cooperative were: one ordinary kitchen knife, a few awls, a hammer, a pair of tongs and a pair of scissors. But after just a few months their "equipment" had grown more complex. They obtained a machine to cut the feathers, some broom-scissors and a guillotine. When the brooms had been made, they carried them themselves to the customers..."

Collective action overcame increasing difficulties. The State has from the beginning of its existence afforded help and assistance to the blind. The blind, for instance, are allowed many exemptions and privileges. They themselves pay no income-tax; moreover, a tax-relief is given to factories where the majority of workers are blind. New Cooperatives for the handicapped were set up throughout the country, among them some employing mostly blind workers. It was a difficult time but a fruitful one. The idea of Cooperatives of the handicapped had justified itself. The

established value of specific activities for blind workshops, the growing problem in Poland of employing the physically handicapped, and including them in suitable programmes of occupational and therapeutic rehabilitation — all these furthered the growth of Blind Cooperatives.

But life, then as now, continually produced new problems. It turned out, for example, that even within the specialized structure of Polish Invalids' Cooperatives there appeared special problems bearing not only on the organization of the

HOLIDAYS FOR THE BLIND ORGANIZED BY THE
UNION OFFER NOT ONLY RECREATION BUT ALSO
TRAINING



workshops and their production, but also on the proper climate for those without sight.

So, in 1957, a Union of Blind Cooperatives was formed within the Union of Handicapped Workers' Cooperatives, — a social-economic organization, — whose duty was and remains to look after the affairs of the Blind Cooperatives. It was constituted with aims and powers which make possible many excellent and wide-ranging activities in improving the environment of Blind Cooperative workers. The Polish Blind Union, existing since 1951, with a similar range of activities, cooperates daily with the Union of Blind Cooperatives and with the Polish Autonomous Union of Blind Soldiers.

Fresh volunteers are continually coming forward to work in new Cooperatives. Primitive conditions of work do not frighten them away. The feeling of being useful in society is stronger than their apprehensions of the difficulties of co-operative labour.

But it is not enough to popularize the cooperative system among the blind; there is equally a need for proper occupational and therapeutic rehabilitation in conditions which allow the blind to live better and work better. Up to this time, Blind Cooperatives had worked chiefly in the large towns which did not facilitate their growth in the provinces. So in the small towns and villages workshops were organized, affiliated to the Cooperatives and, as they developed, their affiliation grew closer.

LIFE-GIVING KNOWLEDGE

ASSEMBLING INFORMATION ABOUT THE PAST PER-
mits us to make decisions which are more concrete
because based on economic facts. For example, in 1957, at
the time when the Union of Blind Cooperatives was organized,
there were eighteen cooperatives for the blind in the whole
country, employing 3,320 workers, of whom 1,949 were blind.
After just a year, their production was 163 million zlotys
worth. Eight years have passed...

From the statistical record:

Year	Number of Blind Coop- eratives	Number of Blind work- ers	Number of factories employing	
			up to 200 workers	more than 251 workers
1950	9	260	9	---
1957	21	1,949	16	5
1960	22	2,474	16	6
1965	23	4,523	8	15

But in this field account is taken not only of material value in the shape of marketable produce; account must be taken above all of the care which allows blind people the boon of work. But to be able to work they need special qualifications — which are frequently not the same as those they may have had before. The Cooperatives, which take on yearly about 400 new blind workers, must train them to their work. This concerns not so much those who have graduated from technical schools as those older people who had no opportunity of going to school. These people attend ten-month courses at the Center for Technical Rehabilitation of the Union of Blind Cooperatives at Bydgoszcz. But man does not live by bread alone. He also needs a general education which will allow him to develop his mind. Those taking courses at Bydgoszcz, while receiving their technical training, also extend their general education. They learn to live and work in society and they master the Braille alphabet. In a year, about seventy people graduate from the Center, to enlarge the numbers of qualified workers in the Cooperative's workshops.

The Bydgoszcz Center has existed for eleven years, during whiche time it has trained more than one thousand blind people. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this institution in the work of rehabilitation, but it cannont train more than a certain number. So the campanig of rehabilitation is also undertaken by the Cooperatives themselves. After three years of technical training in the workshops, the blind person receives the title of qualified worker. This title is recognized by the State Examination Commission.

Some of those who receive this initial education continue their studies. They go to Workers' Secondary Schools, or study for external degrees. Those who do continue their studies receive scholarships from their Cooperatives.

OPEN DOOR FOR REHABILITATION

THE POLISH UNION OF BLIND COOPERATIVES, LIKE all the other Cooperatives for the Disabled in Poland, has worked out through the years various forms and methods of rehabilitation both vocational and medical. It was particularly necessary for the Blind Cooperatives to invent methods suitable for the individuals that had lost their vision. This has involved substantial expenditures which are specified in the diagram below (in thousand zlotys):

Kind of expenditure	Years		
	1963	1964	1965
1. Protection of health	3,787	5,675	6,949
2. Adaptation of working places according to disability	3,028	4,822	5,276
3. Training expenses	676	816	896

Over 150 factory physicians, nurses, social workers and technicians, whose duty is a steady improving of the conditions of security and hygiene of the workers, are constantly supervising the implementation of the rehabilitation programme. Each Cooperative has been provided with a con-

sulting room in which doctors examine the workers either to assign them for a particular kind of job, or to check their health. In many Cooperatives there have been established physiotherapy rooms and even analytical laboratories. Members of the Blind Cooperatives remain under permanent medical care thanks to the network of these health service centers.

The next diagram shows the extent of medical examinations:

Kind of medical examinations	Years		
	1963	1964	1965
a) Qualificative	1,198	1,064	1,052
b) Checking	6,832	9,161	5,254

A person who is incapable of fulfilling his natural curiosity by means of sight is particularly keen on getting all kinds of knowledge. It is not sufficient to train a blind person in a trade, to provide him with working equipment, or to see to his physical fitness. What he also needs, is the fulfilment of his intellectual curiosity; he requires a rehabilitation in the broadest meaning of the word, measuring up to the needs of modern man. Unless intellectual curiosity is stimulated through a carefully selected rehabilitation programme, a blind person, separated from the outside world by his permanent darkness, tends to lose interest in mental adventure and slumber intellectually.

This is not a mere academic argument, but a truth supported by life.

For this reason, Blind Cooperatives in Poland offer a number of various forms of cultural and educational activities within the frame of a broadly conceived vocational and medical rehabilitation programme. Twenty six clubs

supplied with libraries attract readers and offer artistic events. The Library of the Central Board of the Polish Blind Union has distributed ever more books in Braille to the blind readers throughout the country. The Library also has tapes with recorded literary and scientific works. It is worth noting that in 1965 — forty five thousand books were checked out. Lectures, talks and reading aloud of newspapers and literary pieces over the loudspeaker system during working hours gain in popularity.

Holidays in resort homes and sanatorium treatment are available in an ever increasing degree to the Cooperatives' workers. It is sufficient to say that while in 1963 — 1,369

DESERVED REST IN A CAMPING CENTER AFTER A YEARS' WORK



Cooperatives' members could go for a two-week holiday in health resorts, in 1965 their number reached 1,771.

Tourism and sports, if adjusted to the various types of disabilities, also play a valuable part in medical rehabilitation. The Polish Blind Union has cooperated in this respect with some well-known specialists from the Academy of Physical Education in Poznań. This cooperation has helped to organize three-week camps for the blind to practise outdoor sports like skiing, tobogganing and mobile games in the fresh air in winter, and sunbathing, canoeing, fishing and swimming in summer. They have also participated in track and field events and have taken therapeutic gymnastics. The blind people from the country have an opportunity to stay in towns for a change, and get familiar with the city life and its historical monuments during town holidays specially organized by the Polish Blind Union.

WORK — BENEFACITOR OF MAN

HARDLY ANYBODY APPRECIATES THE BENEFICIAL atmosphere of collective work as much as those that have lost their vision. But life, that most severe judge of all, discloses that the blind people constitute a peculiar group of men, full of personal complexes and individual problems, and that they require a special approach. For this reason, the majority of the blind workers are assembled in Cooperatives where they can be kept under particular care. Their enterprises are operated in accordance with the regulations issued by the self-government of a Cooperative. This system of collective management exercises a beneficial influence on the mentality of the blind. It helps them to realize that in spite of their impairment they have a creative share in the surrounding world being responsible for handling the cooperative property.

They have been elected members of the Cooperative Councils, as well as Management (in the Councils 75% and in Management 52% are blind).

Work for a blind person is particularly important. It gives him self-reliance, and it helps him to realize that in spite of his handicap he is able to create not only spiritual values, but also material goods. It is not surprising therefore to find more and more blind joining the Cooperatives. By the end

of 1965, the Cooperatives employed the total of 7,700 workers, including 4,500, or 59% of the blind.

From the statistical record:

Employment	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total	5,168	5,960	6,592	7,121	7,700
Blind in this number	2,144	3,416	3,707	4,108	4,550

Although rehabilitation of the blind is the main task of the Cooperatives, they have also considerably contributed to the country's economy. At the present moment, they constitute an industrial, as well as manpower potential. While in 1961 its output was 270.5 million zlotys worth, it reached the amount of 490 million zlotys last year. Taking the level of its production in 1961 as 100%, the 1965 result represents an increase to 180.1%.

While estimating the economic results of the Cooperatives one must not overlook the kinds of goods they produce. An assumption that the blind are not capable of making anything but brushes and brooms, is an out-of-date view. Although making brushes is a kind of occupation particularly suited to the blind, it does not mean that this is the only trade undertaken by the blind manufacturers. Experience shows that the blind can be successfully employed in other industries, provided that workshops are specially adjusted for them.

They must be encouraged in the conviction that their possibilities are not limited to performing simple operations, but that they can do highly specialized work.

Taking account of this, the Cooperatives of the Blind widened the scope of their production and included brush making, works in metal, electric devices, textiles and woodwork. Though brush production is still their main occupa-

MAKING BRUSHES BY HANDS



tion (54.2%), the other trades have shown a visible expansion: works in metal — 22.0%, textile — 12.3%, electric devices — 10.2% and wood-work — 1.4%.

It came out that the blind, if provided with adequate working conditions, can succeed in making a number of articles that had remained until recently in the hands of the sighted only. Among them, articles of metal such as kirby grips, paper-fasteners, pins, bottle stoppers, curtain rings, decorative nails, frame bindings, beds, bookshelves etc. They have made sweaters, blouses, stockings and underwear; electric devices such as electric cords, extension cords, and different kinds of woodwork.

Brush making, which some years ago was the main occupation of the blind, has still retained its major position primarily because the Government granted the Blind Cooperatives the exclusive right to brush production. The Blind Cooperatives are responsible for the development and co-ordination of that trade.

DIRECTION — MODERNITY

KITCHEN KNIVES, AWLS AND HAMMERS THAT were the only tools of the blind manufacturers some years ago have ceased to be sufficient and are being replaced by modern machinery.

Economic laws, however, that are the basis of the nation's economy cannot be applied to the same extent to the specific conditions in the Blind Cooperatives. Technical progress cannot be measured there by the output alone. Introduction of modern and efficient machinery at large would keep many blind workers out of employment and this is certainly not the end at which the Cooperative Management is aiming. Therefore, the introduction of modern machinery is being limited to only some phases of production and in an auxiliary role.

But the new system of Polish economy calls not only for coordinated production in all enterprises but also for the modernization of technological processes. Modernity is the key of the new Five-Year-Plan. A healthy competition in the Polish market requires from the producers economically justified and profitable production that could meet the demands of both home market and foreign purchasers.

The Blind Cooperatives, in an attempt to catch up with the new policy, are introducing technical advances on their

now terms. Six Cooperatives operate their own tool shops, and ten others are in the process of building them. They are steadily improving their technology and methods of production; efforts have also been made to provide factories and shops with new models and patterns. The Polish Union of Blind Cooperatives has a Department of Construction and Technology conducting research in the technology of brush making, as well as in metal and electric industries.

Preparations are also under way to widen the range of articles made by the blind which involves the necessity of adjusting working places to assure security and efficiency of the blind workers.

Vocational and medical rehabilitation, as well as economic results depend to a great extent on working conditions. As long as six years ago, our Cooperatives operated in hovels or premises that were far from meeting the demand of health and efficiency. In the years 1958—1965, the Polish Union of Blind Cooperatives aided by its superiors, the Central Union of Cooperatives and the Disabled Cooperatives Union, managed to provide sixteen Cooperatives (out of the total of twenty three) with new workshops. Thus the working space was enlarged by fifty five thousand square meters. A number of these new establishments include such facilities as boarding houses and hotels, cafeterias, clubs and cafés for the convenience of the blind workers. Furthermore, development plans for the years 1966—1970 provide for construction of modern establishments, and the reconstruction of the existing ones for the rest of the Cooperatives. This will make it possible to increase the number of blind employees.

The Cooperatives as self-governed units are responsible for the welfare of their members. They must support themselves in every respect as they do not receive any help from outside. This stimulates proper economic calculation

and makes all the members feel that they share in that responsibility.

"...To get a supply of material we had to go a long way to Rzeszów. Two members of the Cooperative in Lublin went there. They got what they needed: a load of hair, as beautiful as a dream, but the night caught them by surprise in the town. The purchase had to be carried over to the next day. A local hotel in the city smashed by war could not offer them a double room and they had to spend the night sharing a large room with a dozen of other people. In their pockets they had quite a big sum of money in cash. What to do to keep it safe from possible robbery? They made up their minds to

SENSE OF TOUCH AND EXPERIENCE IN WORK ARE
ESSENTIAL



stay awake, half the night each. But all in vain — both fell sound asleep tired of the discomforts of the journey. In the morning they were lucky to find the Cooperative sweated money untouched in the pits of their pockets...”

Though the Cooperatives are financially self-sufficient, they pay only reduced taxes to the Government. The sums saved in this way go to finance some welfare and rehabilitation undertakings as, among others, holidays in health resorts and sanatoria, additional facilities at working places of the disabled, for entertainment and education, for home repairs, for emergency allowances, etc.

Per capita gain of those services averages 5,200 zlotys annually. 50% of surplus income of the Cooperatives is being divided among the members. Their share, in the surplus, is equal to a six weeks earnings of each member.

TOP MEN OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN POLAND IN THE LOBBY DURING THE FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE DELEGATES OF THE UNION OF BLIND COOPERATIVES (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT): CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF COOPERATIVES — MR. TADEUSZ JAŃCZYK, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION OF DISABLED COOPERATIVES — MR. ALEKSANDER FUTRO, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL UNION OF WORK COOPERATIVES — MR. BOGDAN TRAMPCZYŃSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION OF BLIND COOPERATIVES — (STANDING) — MR. MARIAN GOLWAŁA, MINISTER, MR. MIECZYSLAW POPIEL



VIEW OF THE CONFERENCE HALL OF THE FIFTH
CONVENTION OF THE UNION OF BLIND COOPERATIVES



NEEDS DICTATE NEW MEASURES

THE FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE DELEGATES OF the Union of Blind Cooperatives held in Warsaw in March, 1965, outlined a new development programme for the years 1966 — 1970.

The plan provides for an increase of employment by 2,038 persons in 1970 (which is an increase by 27% compared with the total employment in 1965), in this number — 1,945 blind. The plan puts an emphasis on the increase of the number of home handicraftsmen by 897 persons. Blind people from the country and small towns that are far away from the Cooperative centers must be more actively included in the vocational and medical rehabilitation programmes. Some progress has been achieved in this area: while in 1961 the Cooperatives employed 1,229 home handicraftsmen only, the number of employees reached 2,450 persons last year. At present, they constitute a considerable potential, and the goods made by them are worth 111,5 million zlotys (which is 22.8% of the total worth of the Blind Cooperatives production).

Investments 120 million zlotys worth are provided by the plan. These will comprise building several factories together with various living facilities.

Economists estimate that by 1970 the Blind Cooperatives will have output goods 720 million zlotys worth which means an increase by 232 million zlotys or 46.7% compared with the results achieved in 1965. Preparations have also been made to enrich the blind production by new articles and brands which are to bring 120 million zlotys and give employment to another 900 workers.

While making efforts to develop and widen blind production we must not lose sight of our principal task which is a complete rehabilitation of the blind. We must always remember that the feeling of full participation in life and of usefulness to the society is of a great benefit to the blind.

Much friendly attention to working and living conditions of the blind has been given by the Union of Disabled Cooperatives, the Superior Unit over the Blind Cooperatives, The Board of that Union has lent its support to all motions and requests of the Union of Blind Cooperatives, that aim at further strengthening of social and economic bases of the Blind Cooperatives to the welfare of their members.

"... Long twenty years have passed since the time of the establishment of the Lublin Cooperative of the Blind. Human hands and brains have created a lot during that period. The Lublin Cooperative of the Blind has moved to modern quarters and employs 386 people, out of which 269 are blind. Their annual output is worth 2.5 million zlotys. There is a cafeteria, a consulting room with a full time physician and a social assistant. Expenses for health protection have reached over 200 thousand zlotys annually, and for rehabilitation as well as for recreation — about 700 thousand zlotys. There are no more sheds and basements accommodating seven men who, twenty years ago, were emphatically called" the Cooperative

of the Disabled Blind in Lublin", having at their disposal some kitchen knives, goose feathers and a capital deposited in the pockets of the founders. Now, it is a really modern establishment operating 5.5 million zlotys, owning its transportation and using modern technology..."

Thus, the history of the Blind Cooperatives in Poland is abounding in events. Some of them had to begin from nothing, others have taken advantage of the experience of their older brothers and of much better start. The history of the Lublin Cooperative, some fragments of which we have quoted above, is not a unique one. Those were the difficulties of the pioneers of the Blind Cooperative Movement.

THE BLIND ARE FOND OF WATER SPORTS



We can see now from the results achieved that the seeds of the concept of creating these specialized establishments for the blind, united in the Polish Union of Blind Cooperatives, have been planted in a fertile soil.

ADDRESSES OF SOME INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR HEADS

UNION OF DISABLED COOPERATIVES

Warsaw, Gałczyńskiego street 4.

Chairman: Mr. Aleksander FUTRO

UNION OF BLIND COOPERATIVES

Warsaw, Konwiktorska street 9

Chairman: Mr. Marian GOLWALA

POLISH BLIND UNION GENERAL BOARD

Warsaw, Konwiktorska street 9

Chairman: Mr. Stanisław MADEJ

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Union of Blind Cooperatives.
THE BLIND COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN
POLAND.

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